The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,777. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CURSETBAE—April 21, at Kurrachee, Cursetbae, the beloved mother of Nowrojee Cowasjee Meerwalla, aged 82 years.

ROBERTSON—April 21st, at Honore, North Canara, Ellen Mary, the beloved child of Alexander Robertson, Esq., of Dharwar, aged eight months.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—At Mozufferpore, on the 12th April, the wife of Asst.-Surgeon W. Falconer Clark, of a daughter.

AGABEG—At No. 3, Little Russell Street, on the 18th April, the wife of A. L. Agabeg, Esq., of a son.

DANDRIDGE—At Barrackpore, on the 18th April, the wife of Capt. E. Dandridge, Commandant H. M.'s 20th N. I., of a daughter.

JACKSON—At Berhampore, on the 18th April, the wife of G. M. Jackson, of Rungamattee Factory, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

GREGSON—At Dinapore, on the 18th April, the wife of Revd. J. Gelson Gregson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHARDE—At Nynee Tal, of sudden illness, on the 14th April, Miss Mary Ann Charde, aged 36 years, 3 months and 16 days, deeply regretted by her friends and relatives.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILSON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, M. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. This favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE EDWIN FOX, A 1 835 Tons, H. MACLACHLAN, Commander, will sail this month, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and requires a few Tons of Freight. For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 4th May at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 2nd May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin; returning in the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 6th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 A. M., positively:

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.....5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday.....20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 19th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday.....23rd April..TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday....3rd May...MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Friday.....6th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....10th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....13th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....17th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Friday.....20th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....29th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....3rd May...TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 A. M.
Friday.....6th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....10th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....13th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....17th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P. M.
Friday.....20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per MONARCHY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain in any Boats that may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain A. DAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have once left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

MAHOMED, PEREIRA & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, COOMBE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COOMBE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE-DRIVER. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Egutpoora, enclosing Testimonials.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

WANTED.—PERSONS with good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady from the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain FLAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are required to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

CHIEF PRIZE.—Francs 625,000 on 1st August 1864, forming the great Imperial Austrian Lottery containing 21 Prizes of 625,000 Francs; 71 of 500,000, 103 of 375,000, 99 of 100,000, 105 of 75,000, 99 of 50,000, 105 of 37,500, 570 of 12,500, 99 of 10,000, 75 of 7,500, 54 of 6,250 &c., down to 11,400 of 500 Francs as the least prize—in all 420,000 prizes! Four drawings annually, 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The cheap price of a ticket for one drawing is £1 Sterling, for 11 £10 Sterling.

Orders executed in course and prize lists sent punctually. Remittances are requested either in Cash or Bills on London, Paris, Marseilles, &c.

No one should neglect this opportunity to participate in the above with the prospect of acquiring a large amount of money for so small an investment; therefore apply soon, and direct to

J. G. LUSSMANN,
Junior Banker, Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—FOUND in possession of a Sepoy of the late 48th Bengal Native Infantry as follows:—
1 Silver Hunting Watch, by Fisher, of Windson.
1 Small Gold Lady's Watch.
1 Double Barrel Rifle by John Lanchester, London.
1 Hydrabad Medal, (name removed.)

The above are supposed to have belonged to the Officers of the 2nd Company of the 48th B. N. I., who were murdered near Cawnpore in June 1857, and will be restored to any of their relations on sufficient proof being produced. Apply to

JAMES E. BURTON,
Officiating District Superintendant of Oude Police, Darriabad.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Major A. H. CURTIS, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward them to me on or before 31st May 1864, after which date no claims will be received.

It is further requested that any one indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate, will pay such claims or hand over such property to me without delay.

A. N. WILSON, Captain,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICES.

PASSENGERS.—The splendid new Iron Clipper MONTROSE, Captain MACINTYRE, A. 1, 20 years, will sail for Liverpool the beginning of May, and has excellent accommodations. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

VERY COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for one or more Gentlemen, at No. 12 Bungalow, Gilder Street, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that at the General Sessions of the Peace to be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 29th day of April, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two Municipal Commissioners will be elected to supply until the next triennial election, of the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Curtis and J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાવેલી પરેશ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombaay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co.. Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to the Andamans.
For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers. *Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schunack ..... *Ernst.*
Grande Romanze e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie..... *Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Trencoto, violin solo, by Herr Schunack ..... *De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers ..... *Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers ... *Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie ..... *Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schunack ..... *Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie. *Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Colls Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospitil, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with its results."

Dr. Gilbody, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—" Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—" As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, *London, as to the efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be empted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sect full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—THEACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIPSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—
Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Macaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Pinenuts.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozn. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class the Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...	Rs.	26 per doz.
Fine Old Port.....	„	18 „
Very fine Do.....	„	23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port.....	„	26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use.....	„	100 each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret.....	„	24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	„	18
Pauillac do. do.	„	25
Portet Canet do. do.	„	35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Aîné & Co.	„	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„	30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„	36

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle, do.	do.	1	„
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Claret, do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		1	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Brandy, do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gladstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal.....	at Rs.	26 per dozen.
„ Pints.....	„	14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„	20 „ „
Fine very old Do.....	„	36 „ „
Sauterne	„	20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Per doz.			
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	„	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.....	„	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	„	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	„	30	0
Do. Brand a Crown	„	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	„	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	„	29	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	„	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	„	29	0
Do. Green Seal	„	29	0
Do. Red Seal.....	„	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	„	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,.....	„	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	„	25	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	„	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	„	32	0
Port, Black Seal	„	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	„	24	0
Do. Brand a Crown	„	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	„	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	„	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.
SHERIES—

Black Seal.....Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.....Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines ...	„	„	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	„	„	32
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. .....Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal .....Quarts	„	„	24
Do. .....Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. .....Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. .....Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffe's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's .....Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan } ..	„	„	39
HOCK..... } MOSELLE..... } .....Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHARTON WANTED.

MUST be light, good, and cheap. Address "R. S. T.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 6 A. M.
A Fee of Rupees 5 will be charged for each Horse.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of Railway arrangements in relation to traffic requirements in this Presidency.
By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed TO-DAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be pre-paid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR.—APRIL—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	9h. 26m. A. M.
New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h. 5m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	3h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. More	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	29	Neptune sets at	3.57.	5 34	6 20	4 11	4 51
Sat.	30	Mercury rises	6.32.	5 34	6 20	5 32	6 11
Sun.	1	Rogation Sunday.		5 33	6 21	6 48	7 23
Mon.	2	Daybreak at	4h.14.	5 33	6 21	7 55	8 23
Tues.	3	Invention of Cross.		5 32	6 21	8 50	9 15
Wed.	4	Twilight ends	7.40.	5 31	6 21	9 40	10 5
Thur.	5	Ascension Day.— Holy Thursday.		5 31	6 22	10 26	10 47

57th April 1864. Time—9h. 00m. 48.6.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 23
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 20
ALLAHABAD	April 23	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 23	MADRAS	April 23
BANGALORE	April 23	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 20	MEERUT	April 22
CAPE	Mar. 23	OUDH	April 23
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	April 23	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SCINDE	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 7	SINGAPORE	April 9

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUSTICE.—The *Bombay Punch* is unworthy of further notice.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

THE foibles of Sir Hugh Rose are redeemed not only by great military qualities but by a thoughtful and kindly regard for the welfare of the soldiers under his command. He is wise enough to recognize the great truth which is so often forgotten by moral instructors of the people, that, for one man who can be frightened out of his evil ways by severe lectures on the heinous nature of the offences he commits, there are a hundred who can be led out of the reach of temptation by being allowed the indulgence of innocent and attractive amusements. In proportion to the sternness of the rule under which the soldier is held bound during his hours of work is his eagerness to find some means of excitement for his hours of leisure. In default of any wholesome pleasure, he satisfies this craving at the canteen or in the vile debauchery of the native bazaar. Of course it would be utopian to believe that the evils which loudly call for the interference of Sanitary Commissions can ever be banished from the British army by means of reading-rooms, workshops, and soldiers' gardens. So long as human nature remains what it is, the refinement of the taste and the cultivation of the intellect cannot effect all that sanguine advocates of the theory as to the prevention of vice would wish to suppose. They can but come into competition with the coarser stimulants of life, and help to save men who are worth being saved from debasement. But this is much, that many a fine-fellow in the army whose bane is drink might have been diverted from the all-absorbing source of excitement which the canteen presents to him, in time to check a fondness for good company from degenerating into a habit of drunkenness, if in the days when he entered the service some consideration had been shown for the social comfort of the men, and some desire on the part of the chiefs of the army to give the soldier the means of appreciating pure, healthful, and intellectual enjoyment.

The General Order just issued on the results of the system of workshops introduced into the army some two years and a half ago by Sir Hugh Rose supplies very satisfactory proof of the energy with which British soldiers will apply themselves to other employment for their leisure time than the use of ardent spirits, when such employment is suitable to their inclination, and can be considered as partaking less of the nature of an irksome duty, than of a profitable occupation and amusement. The system has been carried out in five regiments of Cavalry and thirty-two battalions of Infantry, so successfully that the amount realized in the short period of six months in most cases exceeds £400 and only in one or two instances falls below £200. The comprehensive term "workshops" includes, it would seem, soldiers' gardens and reading and recreations rooms, which also have reached, in many of the regiments, a state of great prosperity. With respect to the gardens, Sir Hugh Rose very judiciously notices the evident partiality of the soldiers for small detached plots of ground which they can call their own, and which they display much greater zeal in cultivating than they are willing to bestow on a garden which is dependent for cultivation on the united labour of a whole regiment. With a just appreciation of the cause of this preference, —which is simply the pleasure that every man feels in having some kind of property, however small and unregarded, with which no one else can meddle,—His Excellency has ordered that, wherever this is practicable, the soldiers shall be allotted garden ground close to their own houses. The reading-rooms and gymnasia would appear to be well-conducted and very popular: and we are glad to see that among the regiments of the Bombay army the 3rd Dragoon Guards and 72nd Highlanders receive special mention for the earnestness and good-will with which officers and men have worked together to fulfil the benevolent intentions of the Commander-in-Chief. We might be satisfied to believe that the changes thus accomplished have been in a general way influential in improving the morale and efficiency of the army; but, according to Sir Hugh Rose, they have already produced a more marked and satisfactory result than this. In the words of the General Order, "to this system of useful employment "and recreation may, in a great measure, be "attributed a considerable decrease in the con-"sumption of ardent spirits in this army, than "which nothing can be more gratifying." So immediate an effect of the system of providing the soldier with a variety of modes of pleasantly and usefully employing his time could not have been anticipated by the most ardent reformers; and Sir Hugh Rose, in achieving it, has done more for the health of the army he commands than all the doctors in the service.

IT must have been a gratifying, no less than a surprising, circumstance to Mr. Disraeli and his followers to find themselves provided with a serviceable *cheval de bataille* pastured amid the *debris* of an obscure Paris plot. Messrs. Greco Trebuco & Co. when they cheerfully occupied leisure hours snatched from graver pursuits, the practice of the hour and so forth, to forge their little implement of destruction, little thought they were employed under Providence in relieving the pressing political necessities of a great ruler in Israel. Nevertheless at a critical moment, through the agency of these industrious manufacturers, *deus ex machina*, (that is from an "infernal machine") stepped blithely on to the Benches of a despairing Opposition. To destroy Mr. Stansfeld's political and personal reputation was certainly to advance but a very short step towards the sweets of office; but then Lord Palmerston was certain to come forward to rescue his follower, and in the distance dangled temptingly before a hundred feverish eyes a vote of censure upon the great Premier himself.

The struggle in the Imperial Parliament which resulted from this Parisian plot, the vast interest which a possible change of Ministry always excites in the country, and above all the pleasureable excitement of watching the progress of a personal attack seem naturally enough to have averted the eyes of the English public from the features of the plot itself, and yet these are sufficiently noticeable to invite close scrutiny. In the Stansfeld-Mazzini debates in the House of Commons the genuineness of this wonderful conspiracy seems to have been accepted on both sides without question. Of course to the Opposition this genuineness was capital it could not dispense with, and whatever private opinion as the subject may have been held on the Ministerial side, an expression of it to the effect that the plot was a sham would naturally have been not only dangerously offensive to France, but would have given the other side a great handle for reply. The London press too with every opportunity of judging have followed the example of the House and seem to have accepted that view of it almost universally. This is the more odd because it is certain that in Paris itself a great number of well-informed people did, and still do, hold that Greco and his comrades were playing a part as puppets in the hands of the police. The early connection of the French Emperor with the Carbonari and other secret political societies of Italy has always cast a shadow of mystery over his relations with that country. From what one gathers of the ways of those societies there seems but little doubt that Napoleon holds a life condemned by many a gloomy Vehmgericht, commanding plenty of men unscrupulous and reckless enough to put its decrees in force. Orsini's attempt was notoriously of this character, Greco's is said to be so also. But between the latter and the former adventure there were the most marked differences, none greater than in the chief performers.

Whatever may be thought of the extreme doctrine of the necessity of political assassination, it is certain that it has been held at times by the most high-souled patriots, ready to sacrifice the life of an obnoxious tyrant and their own from motives the most lofty. Among such Orsini stood eminent. Greco and his comrades appear to have been little better than paid assassins, acting from no motive loftier than that of extreme discontent. It is not among such that the world's history has shown tyrannicides to have been found. This alone seems to cast an element of doubt into the genuineness of the plot, but the denouement still more. Orsini was a marked man throughout France and Italy: his conviction and his antecedents and his person were known; he was known to entertain the views which he subsequently endeavoured to carry out; and yet with the cordon of spies and police about him, with the elaborate system of passports to defend him, Napoleon III. only escaped from Orsini's attempt by a sheer miracle. The bomb was thrown before the plot exploded. But Greco, the obscure and unknown Italian, with his still more obscure comrades, comes to France, with his clumsy daggers and pistols, and is traced by the police through every turn and double of his mysterious plot. Nothing we were told escaped those vigilant eyes; and the conspirators were bagged with all their tools and papers about them in the very nick of time (so save the Emperor) to condemn themselves. Most opportunely two letters are found upon them, implicating in the business the very man whom of all others Napoleon III. would be most happy to connect with an odious and vile transaction of this nature, Mazzini himself. It would perhaps be presumptuous in us to offer an opinion upon the truth of all this in the teeth of the Paris jury, and of our better informed contemporaries at home, but certainly we cannot help thinking that there is a strong flavour of suspicion about it; and that it looks mightily like a lesson got up by the myrmidons of his Imperial Majesty, to teach Italian and all other conspirators that French police and French spies are grown much more astute than they were in the days of Orsini.

With respect to the English phase of the matter, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Stansfeld's conduct was indiscreet to the very verge of political criminality. A man holding office in Her Majesty's Government cannot effectively serve his country and Mazzini And Mr. Stansfeld has seriously compromised a great party, and thereby a great cause, by holding on to the skirts of a man who, whatever his merits personally and socially, is without doubt one of the most rash and inveterate conspirators of this or any other age. Still Mr. Osborne we think placed the indignation which the Opposition has so energetically expressed against him upon the right footing, when he said, "It would seem that there is nothing for Hon'ble Members to do but to debate personal questions and to get up with hypocritical faces and declare these are painful cases. Why you all delight in them, and next to roasting a Bishop possibly nothing is so agreeable as baiting a member of the Administration."

THE *Englishman* learns incidentally from London that the Secretary of State, in confirming the arrangement for the removal of the Council with the Governor-General, proposed by Lord Elgin, adds, however, that the Council must not be absent more than six months from Calcutta.

THE same paper hears that the exchange of coin for currency-notes is in future to be made at the Mint, instead of the Bank of Bengal. The latter is very obliging, if complaint that the commission allowed on this business is insufficient, the government intend doing it with their own establishment at the Mint.

THE *Englishman* has heard that the Bhootias treated the Hon'ble Mr. Eden very scurvily after arriving at Punaka. "They insulted him, pull ing his hair and thrusting *pan* in his face, and finally imprisoned him, refusing to allow him to return until he signed some kind of paper they drew up, calling it a treaty. If all this be true—and we have now no reason to doubt it—there is only one way of dealing with this insolent petty chief. It will cost us another little and expensive war, and we shall annex a fourteen hundred square miles of mountain and forest territory, which, however, will be very useful in establishing our communications with Assam, and enable us to overawe the hill chieftains who have annoyed us so much on that frontier."

THE *Hurkaru* on the same subject says:—"Here we are, as we may naturally suppose, in for another 'little war.' Letters received yesterdy from Darjeeling bring accounts of the Bhootan Mission having been outrageously insulted in open durbar: Mr. Eden and the members of his suite, having been treated with personal violence, and the British Government whose Envoy had been thus insulted, having been made with abuse and contempt. We are not sure that the case is not even worse than this; and we are not very much surprised at this termination—if indeed it can be the termination—of one of the most ill-advised expeditions ever despatched by the Indian Government. The course which have been pursued from the Mission during its progress through the Bootan country, indicated to ever one acquainted with Asiatics, the unfriendly spirit of the Bhootan Court, foreshadowed by the sulky aspect and behaviour of its subjects."

WE learn from the *Mofussilite* that his Excellency, the Viceroy, arrived at Meerut on the morning of the 20th instant, at eight A. M., under the salute due to his rank, as the Queen's representative. "His Excellency during his stay in Meerut abided with Mr. F. Williams, the Commissioner of this distact. There was no display made on public occasions; but this Excellency expressed a wish that any gentleman who wished to see him, he should be happy to see. Numbers called and were courteously received. Sir John Lawrence left Meerut the same evening, for Roorkee, where we understand he will inspect all the public works, and then proceed to Hurdwar. Whether His Excellency will visit Deyrah and Mussoorie, is not quite settled. His Excellency seemed in good health and in excellent spirits, and drove about, what Colonel Sleeman called 'the favourite station' in all India, with an observant eye. We fancy, Sir John found very little to complain of, and find fault with, either in the Civil or Military Departments; for although Meerut has been denounced as the hot-bed of rebellion, and although accidents will happen in the best-regulated families, nevertheless old Meerut is Meerut still, and we hope that it will ever be as healthy as cleanly, and as well-regulated as at this present time."

HOME LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

ONE of the pleasantest discoveries one can make that I know of, is a good balance at one's bankers, no matter though one has been liberal in many ways—that unexpected "pulls" have come which must be met, and that there are many in prospect; the fact of a good balance to work upon dissipates all anxiety, and makes the expenditure of future contingencies a pleasure in prospect. Such must be the feeling with which our very able Chancellor of the Exchequer is looking over his Balance Sheet of quarter's revenue, in which he finds that, though he reduced the Income Tax and Tea Duty to the amount of three millions last year, the willing "slaves of his lamp" have brought him another two-and-a-half millions or thereabouts, which will create a surplus and lead to further reduction of taxation. The *Times* says that so great a display of the elasticity of the revenue of England was never before seen; and I am sure your wealthy native merchants and the gold-worshipping classes in India in general will feel satisfaction in being subjects, not only of the richest Government in the world, but one which, after reducing three crores of taxation, finds as a consequence 2½ crores ready to its hand arising out of new channels of revenue and increased exertion in old. The "io triumphe" of Mr. Gladstone after the recess will be a fine peal of exclamation, and I can imagine Sir Charles Trevelyan reading it with not a little envy and regret that his excise won't stretch, and that there is still a deficit. I am not one of those, however, who despair of Indian finance; but then the difficulty is in keeping the expenditure within the income, wherein here it is the reverse in knowing how to deal in the most practical and least injurious manner with large surpluses, and I only hope that your Financial Minister may have the same pleasant facts to deal with ere many years of such peace and prosperity as you are enjoying pass over your heads.

I think the impression that we are near a change of Ministry has gone by. The Conservative party seems to me to have exhausted itself in a series of dashing but useless attacks, which did not damage the Ministry while they exposed the weakness of the Conservatives.

Now during the Easter recess we have many reports of country meetings and of much speechifying, but nothing comes of it, attack and question of every thing, but suggestion of nothing in its place. A fair inference from this, therefore, is that the Ministry commands or enjoys the confidence of the country at large, and there can be no doubt that, were there any Continental defeat, the Premier would appeal to the country at once, and anticipate the regular dissolution. We are, however, still promised something after Easter, some new attempt or attack, though what it may be, or what particular position or question of the Ministry is to be assailed, is kept quiet. Openly, however, nothing appears assailable in particular, and though Lord Derby's and Mr. Disraeli's general onslaughts will no doubt ensue, they do not appear to be feared: even Foreign Politics look brighter than they did, and Lord John's preseverance in regard to a Conference in London is actually to be rewarded. It is to meet on the 12th April, so that you may have something of its proceedings by next mail. The question is what basis will it be commenced upon, upon the treaties of 1852, the views of the German powers, which by the way seem to be singularly disunited, or a Plebiscite of the population of Schleswig and Holstein. I myself incline to the latter view for as somebody's personal interests are clashing with every other possible or probable basis of settlement, it is only fair I think to allow the people to judge for themselves and so end the question for ever. Meanwhile the war goes on as before, the Austrians are doing less than the Prussians, possibly allowing them their turn. A very stiff one it proves to be. Duppel seens like another small Sebastopol to hold its own remarkably well. No harm has been done to the Danish works as yet, and whatever is done by day is repaired by night, while the Prussians seem to me to like their turn in a very confident spirit; possibly they do not wish to win, but, by their vigorous attack for a short time upon one of the angles of the Danish works where they were constantly repulsed, they seem to have come to a conclusion that it was necessary to do something. There seems to be no armistice on account of the Conference, but every one hopes that some fair conclusion may be arrived at, and the war stopped before it has drifted into other channels.

The inquest upon the Sheffield catastrophe has given an honest and outspoken verdict in regard to the cause of the rupture of the embankment. It was followed by a brief but decisive letter from Mr. Rawlinson in question, upon the Bradfield reservoir, which was being proceeded with on the same faulty principles as that at Broadfield. Mr. Rawlinson gave some very sound evidence on the inquest, and his denomination both of false principles of engineering and of culpably defective construction were no more than necessary. It is strange with what recklessness of consequence the embankment must have been built—with shale and rubble stone, very little earth apparently, and that by no means well consolidated. The *Times* has not refused place to letters illustrative of the Indian mode of making sound embankments for tanks, but which these small reservoirs are mere puddles; and I consider it to the small honour to have been allowed to lead the way in bringing the superior native hydraulic engineering of India to public notice in England. If the most ordinary precautions used by native tankmakers (waddiwars) had been observed, that of rejecting every stone or pebble, and of beating down every joining, heeling over, and wedged against one another so tightly that some fearful accident seemed inevitable, while from the centre of this dense mass of vapour emerged fitfully the Royal Standard of England, as the Prince of Wales tried his best among a not over-polite crowd to witness the victory and defeat of his fellow-Britons. It was impossible not to speculate on the future of machinery. Village saltpetre destroys good tall fellows so cowardly, nitrate of silver has gone far to obliterate the race of miniature painters in which England surpassed the world, and America—surely the most appropriate actor in such a drama—sent over to the Crystal Palace a steam-organ, which happily proved an outrageous failure. It was only the days ago that in an angle formed by two converging lines of railway arches which have of late crossed my path like a troubled dream I came upon an encampment of gipsies. There they were with the tents and waggons described by Herodotus the Scythians, and which still survive in the allusions of Homer, but all around, how changed! Instead of the green lanes, the convenient art of palmistry, and linen enough on every hedge, they were hemmed in by bran-new brick arches, spitefully fizzing steam engines grinding and mixing mortar, green policemen looking from the railway, and the yet more terrible blue bottle scrutinizing with no friendly eye their primitive household gods. It reminded me of a poor Penobscot Indian who was wandering about in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, U. S. A., where once his noble forefathers ran wild in the woods. He had shot off an arrow which fell in a ploughed field, and the poor outcast of civilization was *craning* painfully over the fence which he dared not cross and trying by means of his bow to fish out his lost shaft. He disappeared from the neighbourhood shortly after this, and I was told by the Indians around that having found his way into the kitchen of an eating house he was horrified at hearing an order transmitted through the speaking pipe for "a baked Injun." The word "pudding" was suppressed for brevity, but this the Penobscot did not know, and, seeing the oven opened, he fell in horror from the fancied danger. So it is that

> "The old order changeth yielding place to new,
> And God fulfils himself in many ways,
> Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Easter Monday has come and gone, and there are few days which tell more vividly of the eternal unfitness of things,—for surely change implies unfitness or why should we change?—than does that time-honoured holiday. Where are now the dumpy steamers top heavy with passengers that swarmed like bees on each paddle-box and coign of vantage plying between London and Greenwich? Silent are the courts of the Hospital, and the dryads of the Park may mourn the daughters from the ranks of the mystic tree on One Tree Hill. Does Richardson's show still exist, I wonder? I remember seeing a tragedy (with a ghost, a big bell, a deep bassoon, and blue fire in the fifth act), a pantomime, and a comic song about Feyther and Molly between the acts,—all in three quarters of an hour. And what a tragedy it was! The scene was old Rome, and the story of Virginia and Appius Claudius formed the ground-work of the web of fairy fiction unrolled before our eyes. But the accessories of the tale would have horrified Niebuhr and startled even the mild and uncritical Goldsmith. Lucretia was the aunt of Virginia, and Julius Cæsar her cousin. I think, I know he was a near relative. Awful were the black curls of Appius: we saw him next day in a Highland piece, tyrannizing over the "real heir of Glanronald," please aspirate the *h*, and wondered whether any allusion was covertly intended towards the magnificent wig which still adorned his brows. Do these mighty shades of long ago flourish still survive in the provinces? There are fairs, I know, in remote districts, and imagination pictures them shorn of their pristine glories, correct in chronology, heavy of heart, and feeling much like ghosts at cockcrow. Algar's too! The Crown and Anchor with its atmosphere of oil-lamps, bad tobacco, and "hot with" where the youth of England be of, viz:—

decked with false noses and armed with scratch backs danced with unlovely partners whom only the pencil of Cruikshank (who had not then forsworn sack) could portray. Strange, by the way, it is that since Cruikshank became a chief of teetotallers, and Doyle from equally conscientious, though widely different, motives, gave up Punch, neither of these artists have produced anything worth our "attention!" These recollections, born from a 6 A.M. parade in Trafalgar Square, were cut short by a welcome order to march to Waterloo station and to proceed thence by rail to Guildford. The gallant officer who a year or two ago objected to the geometric formations in Hyde Park, giving as his reasons that he had always observed battles to be fought on the most rugged bit of ground attainable, must have been fully satisfied with the choice of Black Heath for the scene of the Easter review. Brighton Downs are by no means too level, and even at Wimbledon I have seen a few casualties over furze bushes, but these were as nothing compared to the rugged brakes and hidden pitfalls of Black Heath, Guildford; and it is matter rather for congratulation than for wonder that only two broken legs resulted from the rapid movements of infantry and artillery for so many hours. The most painful fact was the death of one of the ministers of the church in Gordon Square, usually called (though under protest from its votaries) the Irvingite church. While regretting as every one must do the fatal accident, one must needs enquire what business any spectator had within twenty yards of a line of fire. The fact is nothing could exceed the recklessness of the crowd generally; men would stand in front of the heavy guns so close that it really seemed as though they must be blown away, independent file firing immediately brought a mob before the muzzles, and seeing that at least 300,000 cartridges were fired, it is marvellous that only one injury was inflicted, unhappily a fatal one. The weather was true volunteer weather, concluding just after the last shots had ceased with such a burst of hail and snow as seemed to be designed in mockery of our poor performance. The next morning showed us the heaviest snowfall that we have had in this most straggling of winters to use the expressive epithet of a labourer on the roads. Even the Queen's good fortune in weather seems to have deserted her, and her intention now openly announced of again receiving visitors has failed to produce a smile on the grim visage of Jupiter Pluvius. Both at the Mulready exhibition and at the Horticultural Gardens squalls of rain marked her progress, and a well-known C.B. who acted as her escort excited some mirth by appearing on the ground with an amazing umbrella of Gampian proportions, which he carried under his arm the whole time.

The approach of May always creates considerable excitement among many classes that one would hardly expect to care much about him, and though the excitement be not so vivid as that caused by his first visit to Rome in 1849, when he fluttered the English in the Piazza di Spagna, yet there is a wondering anticipation very amusing to witness. At Simpson's fish ordinary at Billingsgate on Saturday, a Frenchman happening to confide, with hand before mouth, to his neighbour, one Italian, a remark referring to the fried eels, created quite a sensation among three or four steady city men on the opposite side of the table, and even the Frenchman had departed earnest enquiries were made of the Italian as to what day might be reckoned on for the hero's arrival. Meanwhile the French Government are in their peculiar way doing honour to the illustrious stranger. The regiment of spies which is on permanent duty in the purlieus of the Tuileries Square, and whose members may be seen nightly, even in the casinos of Windmill Street and the Haymarket Divans, has been largely strengthened, and well known faces such as heralded the Emperor's visit to Frankfort may now be seen in the London streets. Even women are pressed into the service and duly assigned to the Imperial Bureau, while after twelve the Café de la Regence is haunted by mysterious though seemingly open-hearted gentlemen, flush of money and ready to expend it in liquor for the chance of unlocking the secret chambers of a needy parasite's heart. It seems strange that any party in England can hope to secure office by concessions made to a system supported by such means, and yet another Stansfeld-Mazzini attack is said to be in preparation for the Parliamentary campaign after the recess.

A man if asked to select one of the best of Scott's prose works would scarcely methinks fix on the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther, and yet, without intending any paradox, I will venture to assert that nowhere is the heart of the man, the grave humour, the sound sense, above all, the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, more vividly displayed than in these letters, doomed by the very local and temporary nature of their subject to a rarely visited obscurity. Why, it may be asked, should their memory be now revived? Simply for this reason: they were written as a defence of the Scotch system of banking, essentially identical with the since recognized system of Joint Stock Banks, and these latter institutions have achieved a signal triumph. Forty degrees may have absorbed into their body some minor but not unimportant banking firms but great was the excitement on Change when last Friday the announcement was made that the great house of Jones, Lloyd & Co. had cast in their lot with their neighbours and competitors, the London and Westminster Bank. The shares of this latter have risen at once 20 per cent., a tolerable proof of the importance attached to the coalition of these rival powers. The principle of Association spreads everywhere. The great establishment of Morrison, Dillon & Co., known of yore as Dodds and yet earlier as Flints, is now to be carried on by a Joint Stock Company. Among the revolutions and rumours thereof we will fill the mind there is one of so startling a kind that belief will assuredly be refused to the report, and though it came to me from one of those mysterious magnates whose word is law, I cannot place implicit faith in his disclosure. Strange, if true: the dress coat is doomed. Velvet knickerbockers which have for some time past been worn as evening costume in the country are to be adopted for London wear likewise. Can such things be without our special wonder? It is a fact that the Prince of Wales has just ordered a suit, but will he venture to wear it at a Court Ball? It will be an act worthy of a British Prince to redeem men from the monstrous guise in which Fashion, with the Prince's grand-uncle for high priest, has arrayed him. May the dress coat prove less impregnable than the hat against which his father broke a lance vainly, and, if he fail, let him have the epitaph of Phaston, *magnis excidit ausis*.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KURRACHEE, 24TH APRIL.

KURRUNJEE, late Nana of Nuggur Parker, under sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment in our Suddur Jail, for rebellion in 1858, I believe, died on the 21st, in the camp to which prisoners from the Suddur Jail were sent some two weeks since for the benefit of their health. It appears the old man long dreaded succumbing to the diseases which have already swept a large number of the inmates of the Jail, and, to escape death, had repeatedly offered heavy bribes to his guards to let him go. His Wuzeer died only a few days before him. The Nana's remains were burnt on the banks of the Lyaree river, and a large concourse of people, chiefly women, weeping and moaning, attended the ceremony. This man's death will create no little sensation in Nuggur Parker, the people of which are still attached to him, and have constantly shown an eager desire for his release. He always claimed to be a loyal subject of Her Majesty, asserting that it was not against her power he rose, but against the arbitrary rule of the political officer over the Thurr and Parker Districts. From one who has been much in that territory, I learn that the Nana Kurrunjee saved the lives of a telegraph employé named Chattan and a native medical subordinate, by sending them from a temple and placing guards over them for some twelve days until an opportunity offered of forwarding them to the British authorities. By this young man Chattan, the same who figured in the Telegraph case at your Sessions last year, he sent a letter to the authorities declaring he had been forced into rebellion by the then Political Superintendent, and that, if the latter were removed, he would return to his allegiance. Lam also told that when his people turned out *to loot* the Treasury, they begged some few police sepoys, only three in number I believe, to depart and offer no resistance so that no hanging could come to them. The three followers, however, stood their ground manfully, and when the order to cut them down was given they threw themselves behind a wall and succeeded in shooting down several insurgents before they were cut up themselves. When a field force was sent to Parker, the Nana's adherents dispersed, and he, with his immediate followers, fled to the fastnesses about Mount Abod. There a Political Superintendent sent an opium-dealer named Mowjee to induce the Nana and his brother Bhowput Sing to return under promise of pardon. The Nana listened and acceded to the proposal, but Bhowput Sing, more wary than his brother, declined. The Nana came over, was immediately put in irons, tried and sentenced as already stated. Bhowput Sing, with six of his followers, is still at large, and is the source of some disquietude on the borders of Thurr and Parker. The party is said to be wandering about in the Palunpoor, Marwar and Cutch States. Bhowput Sing's followers consist of the ranks of H. M.'s 100th, took *Mophistophiles*, and his strong foreign accent added to the singularity of that pleasant personage. Schenke prepared the scenery and in return the fourth representation of the piece was given for his benefit, and so many flew to the house, that numbers could not enter it. It was the most crowded ever beheld in Kurrachee, and every one rejoices over it, for Schenke deserved the bumper night he got.

We are to have an instrumental concert to be given by Mr. Rosenstein, Band Master of H. M.'s 100th Regiment—the Band of which has greatly improved under his tuition—assisted by Mr. Wotzel, Band Master of H. M.'s 23rd B. N. L.I., and Mr. Kern of the firm of Passmore and Co., and an amateur pianist of great merit.

The Kurrachee Bank case in which Mr. Barton failed to bring on a new trial has been settled, Mr. Giles paying the liquidator some five thousand rupees, but no costs. Another matter arising out of the unfortunate Kurrachee Bank affair has come on—it is the case of R. A. Passmore *vs.* Giles and McGill, to recover a quantity of diving and other apparatus which the late Manager of the Bank, Mr. Plunkett, made over to Mr. Passmore, but which Mr. Giles asserts were transferred to him and which he has now in his possession. Mr. Giles was examined *de bene esse* on the 19th in consequence of the urgent necessity of his return to Bombay. Mr. Barton leaves by the steamer that takes this letter to you, but he will return in June. I hear he won a very important cotton case whilst here this time—one involving some Rs. 30,000; besides transacting much other business of importance which cannot have made his errand to Sind quite profitless. I wish the learned Barrister could be induced to become our Judge.

Whilst on matters Judicial I may say that Mr. Middleton is expected back next month and that Mr. Weeding has applied for three months leave.

The weather continues remarkably pleasant.

"Paroo, son of Laljee, Chowan of Nuggur; Sutta, son of Mootee, Nangur of Peetapoor; Woodteah, son of Jeerah, Charm of Adegaum; Toodo, son of Kulloo, Jangree of Nuggur; Futtooro, Malday of Nuggur; and Soogia Coolie."

These men are represented by Captain Tyrwhitt as being all desperate men in dread of whom the people stand greatly. It appears they are in constant fear of a visit from them which would result in the burning and looting of their villages. Their leader, Bhowput Sing, I am assured, frequently visits Nuggur in disguise.

I understand that the political *detenu* called the Rajah of Sattara, whom we have under *surveillance* in Kurrachee, has recently obtained great indulgences. Until quite lately he was not allowed to visit his mother and other relatives and friends from Sattara; but now he goes to see them daily. He is also permitted the use of a fowling-piece with which he kills time, if not game, about the gardens that line the Lyaree river side. This relaxation of the conditions of his detention is ascribed to the good offices of the Dufterdar of the Collector's office, who, by some unaccountable way, has been of late entrusted with the care of this State prisoner, although a Dufterdar is supposed to be exclusively a Revenue official. Not many days ago, this man presented a petition from the ex-Rajah to the authorities; which he backed up with his own assertions, that the state of the *detenu's* health was such that he should be allowed to return to his country in the Deccan. The Collector, on his representative, requested the Civil Surgeon to ascertain the nature of the ex-Rajah's complaint, and to his surprise received a report in reply that the man is in the enjoyment of capital health. The Dufterdar has no business to have anything to do with such matters as these. His conduct in consequence is open to grave suspicion. It was only during the Hoolie festivals that he was at a grand *nautch* which the ex-Rajah gave at the residence of his relatives in the town. I hear also that the ex-Rajah has sent the greater part, if not all, of his jewels to be sold in Bombay. In the present unsettled state of affairs in various corners of India, especially the central part of it, this fact is deserving of serious attention. I think it strikes me the ex-Rajah, who has been almost entirely withdrawn from under police *surveillance*, is meditating his escape.

The meeting to pass a vote of confidence in Mr. Syed HassanEl Medini, second Judge of the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee, came off, but not at the appointed place. After feeling the pulse of the European community, the mover of the demonstration saw clearly none would muster to pay homage to his Honor, and he ascertained besides that the natives themselves would not meet at the office of the *Our Paper*. The place of meeting was therefore prudently shifted to the house of a native,—Luckmeedass Khimjee—in the town, and there some sixty natives, few of whom only got out of the carriages, went, together with the editor of the *Our Paper* and *one European only*, the Wesleyan Minister, Revd. Mr. Broadley. This gentleman, whose conduct is severely censured in the *Sindian*, and is the subject of general reproof in the European community, went there to testify to Mr. Syed Hassan's good private character, admitting "he could not of his own personal knowledge testify to his ability as a Judge, or to the manner in which he conducts his public duties"—matters to which the *Sindian* and myself, in the remarks I have had occasion to make with reference to Mr. Syed Hassan in my letters, confine ourselves. An intelligent native, and the most influential man there, says the affair was a complete farce. A deputation was appointed with the editor of the *Our Paper* at the head of it, to wait upon the second Judge with the result of the vote—one of confidence, of course—and now the members of this august delegation are getting up signatures to it. No doubt they will show a thousand—they might swell this to ten thousand, if they only chose to have the patience to sit down and run off a catalogue, of all sorts of names terminating with orthodox *Jees*, *Dasses*, and *Mulls*! I must not forget to add that *all* the native pleaders were present at the meeting, and expressed their implicit confidence in Mr. Syed Hassan's Judicial abilities!

A disagreeable affair is reported from Hydrabad, the particulars of which are kept very quiet. It appears, however, that two of the Sind Ameers quarrelled over a certain garden, and that the followers of one of these gentlemen entered the disputed property and nearly beat a Patell to death. It was said one of the Ameers was mortally wounded in the affray, but this requires confirmation.

A promising young man named Taynton, about 18 years of age, who came but a few months since from Madras to join the Telegraph service in Sind, was killed at Buddeena on the 7th instant by the explosion of some gun-powder while he and an overseer in the same Department named Esqueland were playing with it. By some means the fire communicated to a powder flask in Esqueland's hand and made it burst, a piece of the flask penetrated Taynton's side and he died two hours afterwards before medical assistance—which could be had from a distance only—could be obtained. Esqueland had the thumb of his right hand almost completely blown off, and the hand itself and his face badly burnt. He narrowly escaped death, for a piece of the canteen flew up past his face and split the peak of his cap. He was sent down for treatment to the Hospital at Hydrabad where it is said he is doing well.

Mr. John Brunton, now that the Sind Railway extension survey is accomplished, is devoting his attention to the reorganization of the "Kurrachee Volunteer Rifles." A meeting was held at the Railway Institute on the 14th, when thirty-four gentlemen enrolled themselves. Since then Captain Brunton has succeeded in swelling the number to more than a hundred, and a meeting to fix preliminaries will probably be held next Tuesday evening. The uniform is to be green surge.

A frightful murder is reported from Jacobabad. A Mussulman, whose name is not given, enticed a bazar woman into some vacant quarters in the lines of the Frontier Field Force, and there at about midnight he shot her twice through the body, then mutilated her horribly by cutting off her nose, her ears, and her breasts. Not satisfied with this, the wretch set the poor creature's clothes on fire, when the flames spread to the roof of the place, and the troops turning out at the alarm raised succeeded in saving half of the range of quarters only. The double barrels of a carbine and a pistol where found near the woman. The murderer is at large, and as he took the jewelry his victim were it is surmised the desire of possessing it led him to commit this shocking piece of butchery; but there must have been jealousy at the bottom of the affair, and he would not have perpetrated the atrocities he did upon the body.

An officer of H. M.'s 51st King's Own Light Infantry got himself into a serious squabble the other day, while insisting upon ascending to the roof of a large showy building opposite the Post Office, owned and occupied by a native dealer named Adam Alli. This man's agent refused the officer permission to go up, when words followed which resulted in that officer striking his interlocutor. The affair was brought up before the Deputy Collector, Mr. Gibbons, who fined the officer in the sum of rupees fifty which was made over to the complainant on the ground of his having lost his passage to Surat

In disbanding the Corps, the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his opinion that under the command of Captain Harpur, the Guzerat Irregular Horse has maintained, to the last, its character for efficiency.

His Excellency in Council, moreover, will bring specially to the notice of the Government of India the good services of the Rissaldar Major Meer Mahomed Ali Sirdar Bahadoor, and of Rissaldars Khan Saheb Meer Moodood Baksh Sirdar Bahadoor and Oomur Khan, all of whom have been with the Corps since the year in which it was raised.—*Government Gazette.*

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—Cholera still continues its ravages in Bombay, without any symptom of diminishing to any sensible extent. The deaths from this epidemic last week were 191 against 194 in the preceding week. Small-pox is, we rejoice to find, on the decrease, the deaths being only, 86 against 140. On the other hand the deaths from fever are excessive being 290 against 160, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years. The number of European deaths was 17 against 13, of which 4 were from cholera. The number of deaths from all causes was 681 against 741 which gives a total of 160 in favor of the general state of the public health as recorded in the preceding week.

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES:	
Cholera	4	Cholera	2
Fever	1	Small-pox	7
Small-pox	3	Fever	4
Measles	1	Other diseases	5
Other diseases	8	JEWS :	
Accident	1	Cholera	0
INDO-EUROPEANS :		Fever	1
Cholera	0	Other diseases	0
Fever	0	NATIVE CHRISTIANS :	
Other diseases	0	Cholera	10
Accident	0	Small-pox	5
HINDOOS :		Fever	5
Cholera	128	Other diseases	4
Small-pox	54	Accident	0
Fever	216	NEGRO AFRICANS :	
Measles	4	Cholera	9
Other diseases	56	Small-pox	1
Accident & violence	2	Fever	0
MUSSULMANS :		Other diseases	4
Cholera	37	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Small-pox	17	Cholera	0
Fever	62	Fever	1
Other diseases	23	Other diseases	1
Accident	1		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	191	61	Nervous system	19	11
Small-pox	86	36	Respiratory system	17	24
Measles	7	19	Alimentary system	35	41
Fever	290	160	Dropsy	0	2
Sexual system	4	2	Accident	4	3
Cachexy	28	16			

THE PORT OF KARWAR.

THE following sailing directions for entering the Port of Karwar are published for general information :—

"Steamers coming from the Northward should first make Cape Ramas, and then steer for Oyster Rocks, avoiding a Rocky patch with only 14 feet on it at low water, bearing from Oyster Rock (Light House) N. W. ½ W. 2¼ miles (a Red Buoy is placed).

When within about 3 to 4 miles of Oyster Rocks you will observe a House on the top of Koney Hill (the Collector's Bungalow) when this bears E. S. E. steer for it, and anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms of water, near a White Buoy which is placed to mark the anchorage about 1,000 yards from the shore.

Steamers coming from the Northward intending to make the Port at night should steer for Oyster Rock, on which is placed a *White Light* which should be seen at about 10 miles distance on a clear night.

As you approach the Light a Red Light will be seen in the bay on shore, when that bears E.S.E. steer for it, and anchor in about 5 fathoms of water.

A gun should be fired on approaching the Oyster Rocks, which will be answered by burning a Blue-Light, this again will be answered from the shore in the same manner. Vessels coming from the Southward should make Oyster Rocks, and in the day time can with safety come between them and Carwar Head.

Deoghur Island on which Gormaghur will clear the reef off Oyster Rock to the S.E., a Beacon will shortly be placed there.

When you sight the Collector's Bungalow on Koney Hill, steer for it about E.S.E. and anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms (mud) near the White Buoy.

Vessels coming from the Southward *at night* should not come between Oyster Rocks and Karwar Head unless they are well acquainted with the harbour, but should go outside to the Northward of them, and when the Red Light on shore bears E.S.E , steer for it and anchor as before.

Sailing vessels making the Port at night should anchor near the Oyster Rocks in about 8 fathoms of water and wait till daylight.

WORKSHOPS IN THE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the very favorable results of the system of Workshops established by G. O. C. C. dated the 10th September 1861.

The system has been established in five Regiments of Cavalry and thirty-two Battalions of Infantry.

So well as the system been developed by the exertions of the Commanding Officers, Officers Commanding Troops and Companies, and Officers in charge of the Workshops, aided by the good will of the men, that in the Cavalry, in six months, the Workshops of the

	Rs.	A.	P.
7th Hussars, realized gains amounting to...	1212	0	0
7th Dragoon Guards, (besides keeping a stock in hand) ...	674	5	6

While in the Infantry, in the same period, the Workshops of the

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade realized no less a sum than ...	3708	10	0
Besides stock on hand ...	5799	9	3
42nd Royal Highlanders, realized ...	4648	8	5
Value of stock on hand ...	2854	13	6
1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, realized ...	4512	14	11
Value of stock on hand ...	939	9	1
79th Cameron Highlanders, realized ...	3771	1	4
48th Foot, realized ...	3578	6	10
Value of stock on hand ...	670	5	2
1st Battalion 33rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, realized ...	3402	2	6
Value of stock on hand ...	410	2	7
38th Regiment, realized ...	3602	16	6
93rd Regiment, Highlanders, realized ...	2518	8	6
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, realized ...	2325	4	10
Value of stock on hand ...	135	3	6
77th Regiment, realized ...	1986	8	9
Value of stock on hand ...	365	15	4
90th Light Infantry, realized ...	1922	10	11
Value of stock on hand ...	167	2	3
35th Regiment, realized ...	1708	0	0
Value of stock on hand ...	332	12	4
80th Regiment, realized ...	1678	3	9
Value of stock on hand ...	113	3	9

Several of the Military Hospitals have good and prettily laid out gardens. His Excellency particularly observed those at Peshawur, Sealkote, Meean Meer and Allahabad.

The results arrived at, prove that the opinion which His Excellency formed from the beginning is correct, that the Soldiers take great pleasure in, and cultivate very readily, Barrack gardens, that is, small gardens close and attached to their Barracks; but they do not take to, or cultivate large Station gardens at a distance from their barracks.

His Excellency, therefore, requests Commanding Officers to do their utmost to promote the system of Barrack gardens in their Regiments, and to have the goodness to be careful in awarding the prizes as soon as the Soldier's cultivating gardens have entitled themselves to them, carrying out the directions contained in G. O. C. C. of the 16th November 1862, as to the distribution of the prizes being made a Soldiers' *fete*.

His Excellency has seen at his inspections that the industrial system for children has been carried out with very good effect in several Regiments; and that the Soldiers' children, the girls, have not only learned to make their own clothes and to sew neatly, but have also acquired a useful and practical education, under the superintendence, in many cases, of excellent School Mistresses.

Generally speaking, throughout the Army of Bengal the system of manly exercises and out-of-door recreation combined with Gymnastics has kept pace with the useful industrial occupation of the men.

In many Regiments, such as the 1st Battalion 24th, 38th, 51st and 101st Regiments, and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, each Company has its Cricket Club, who play matches with other Regiments in their stations, or among themselves; also quoits, bowls, &c., &c.

The Army is not a Regiment that has not its reading and recreation room well furnished and fitted up, and supplied with the means of lighting, &c. These are in the evenings crowded with men, who can there obtain wholesome refreshments, tea, coffee, cold-meat, &c. Spirits are not allowed.

His Excellency observed with much pleasure, the perfection to which the reading and recreation rooms, and every kind of amusement, had been brought in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 77th Regiment, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 42nd, 48th, 35th and 93rd Regiments, and the Royal Artillery at Meerut and Lahore.

The Commander-in-Chief has observed too with much gratification, the increasing popularity and success of Regimental Libraries as shown by the number of subscribers. In the 79th Regiment there are 705 subscribers; in the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade 671; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade 675; 81st Regiment 640; 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers 607; 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment 580; 34th Regiment 526; 35th Regiment 506; 30th Regiment 504; 104th Regiment 495; 1st Battalion 20th Regiment 475; 71st Regiment 440; 88th Regiment 424; 90th Regiment 412.

Nor has this favourable state of things been confined to the Presidency of Bengal. His Excellency has received reports from the Commanders-in-Chief of both the Madras and Bombay Armies, showing that great progress has been made by the Regiments quartered in both those Presidencies towards the establishment of workshops, reading rooms, Gymnasia, and other means of occupation and amusement.

The gratifying results arrived at in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 72nd Highlanders in Bombay, and in the 66th Light Infantry, in Madras, are entitled to the special approbation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The complete success of the system of workshops and recreation in the 72nd (Duke of Albany's own Highlanders) at Mhow, and the gardens of the 68th Light infantry at Rangoon merit special mention and condemnation.

To this system of useful employment and recreation may, in a great measure, be attributed a considerable decrease in the consumption of ardent spirits in this Army, than which nothing can be more gratifying.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, Esq.—*28th April.*)

MUTINY OF THE "SHANNON."—The enquiry into this case from the information of the captain (which was reported on the 23rd inst) was resumed.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Manisty for the prisoners.

The first day's information having been read, Mr. Manisty cross-examined the captain, who said :—This voyage lasted about six months. This is I believe an English ship. I have never sailed in an English ship before. I am an American. I have never performed the voyage from Liverpool to Bombay before. I have been to Calcutta several times. I was not greatly disgusted with the length of the voyage, but had the feelings that any man would have who was actuated by honest motives. I do not want a reason for this long voyage. I do not want to put in that position to my owners. The chief mate joined me a day or two before I hauled out of dock : he did not stow the cargo : he knew nothing of it but what he learned from others. A few goods were taken on board after he joined. After the second or third time the mate fell asleep I noted it in the official log. On the 1st 2nd and 3rd occasions I found him asleep I noted it in my private journal and told him if it occurred again I would enter it in the official log. On April 10th, although the 23rd February was the last time I saw him asleep, I did not make an entry of it until 10th of April, but I notified to him that I should do so. On February 5th I saw the mate asleep in a chair on deck, the watch on deck were washing decks, it was daylight. On the 8th November he was seated on the port side of the skylight asleep. On the 14th I do not remember what position he was in but I remember the first occasion as it was so unusual for a chief officer to be in that position. I have caught him so often asleep that I cannot remember all the positions he was in, he has been in every possible position except standing on his head. From the first few days out, I requested the chief mate to remain on the poop, and pay attention to the steering and the distance run by the log. Of course that is the duty of every officer of the watch, undoubtedly he could carry on the duties of the ship without leaving the poop. I do not go so far as to say that a man neglects his duty by leaving the poop for a few minutes. He remained the greater part of his watch, on the 12th November, off the poop in the forward part of the poop cabin holding conversation with any one who was around him. I saw him at this nearly the whole of his watch. I spoke to him at the cabin table about this. I did not speak at the time, as I was tired of speaking to him. I made all the entries in my log on 10th April. He was speaking to the carpenter for one, also to a man of the name of Snow. On the 16th I Decemb- her he let go the braces in toto. I do not know if the expression "he always was so, and is so now" is a Yankee expression. The defiant gestures were his swinging himself round his heel, and swinging his head round. I do not remember that I ever took sights with each other and found the discrepancies so great, that I knew there was an error. I then afterwards took a sight myself with my own sextant, and worked them all out, his and mine, and the result showed, between the first and last latitude he has given me, an error of 25 miles 30 seconds. I spoke to him about it. I remember now he came into the cabin and said "which of those sights are the true sights ?" I replied to him " that I should like him to tell me that," and from that day until arrival here I never permitted him to give me another observation. He could not disobey my order and take another, he had no means of doing so. He had a watch, but I don't know if he kept going or not. If a man goes with the time can be taken from it as well as from a chronometer providing he has Greenwich time. The time I gave him is Greenwich time. I have found two casks broken open, that is, I have been informed that such is the case. I could not name any of the crew who went down in the hold, they were all going down indiscriminately.

Re-examined by Mr. Kelly.—I have learnt that other vessels at this time of the year have made equally long voyages, and some even longer. My voyage is a long voyage but not unusually long. I had made arrangements with another chief mate, but he left me at the last moment, expecting to get command of an iron ship. I was driven to take any one that was offered. I had never heard or seen anything of Powell before. He could not have known except from one man (the carpenter) what was on board the ship. There was a large quantity of beer, spirits and wine on board. I have caught the mate asleep I should say about thirty times. I made the entries in the log at one time, they were all read over to the prisoners. I arrived in Bombay on the 21st April late in the evening. One of my complaints is the chief officer's neglecting the poop—according to my experience it is his duty as chief officer to remain on the poop. I told him on that occasion to remain there. I have told him so a great many times. Before the 12th November I had given him orders to remain on the poop, I have spoken to him frequently and he always disobeyed. The men he was speaking to on the 12th Nov. were seamen, not officers. It is not usual for a chief officer to leave the poop and talk to the men in the manner I have described. The letting go the braces had a tendency to endanger the loss of both yards and sails, but it did not do so fortunately. It might have placed the ship in the trough of the sea if the sail had blown away. It was blowing a very heavy gale at the time. I had directed the chief mate to brace the yards sharp to the wind, with a view to laying to. Instead of slacking them off or ordering them to be so, he let them go entirely himself. With regard to the erroneous observations, I gave the time correctly on each occasion, at that time I was drawing up to the Chage's Islands—the result of this erroneous observation would have been my misplacing my ship, if I had believed him. I consider an allowance of from three to four seconds between each altitude not to be bad. After this I never trusted him to give me a sight. I was present when a bottle was found in the chief mate's cabin—it is a large square bottle like a gin bottle. I don't know where it came from, there is none like it in the ship's stores, The mate knew nothing of my having taken another sight on the 22nd.

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, Esq.—*28th April.*)

ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.—A police havildar named Sectaram Bulwunt was charged by one Eduljee Hormusjee, a Parsee clerk in the office of the Baroda Railway Company at Lali Bagh, with having assaulted him on the night of the 14th instant in the compound of the Grant Road Theatre. From the evidence of the complainant and another Parsee named Manockjee Dadabhoy who is employed in a Guzerathi newspaper office, it appeared that the latter had been taken into custody on the night in question by the havildar who was on duty at the Theatre for having thrown sugar-cane on the stage during the performance. Complainant seeing a Parsee being walked off in charge of a policeman, had his curiosity excited, and he followed them to the police chowkey to see what was to be taken. The defendant became angry at what he considered an impertinent interference on the part of the complainant, and asking him what business he had there, struck him with his fist on the chest and desired him to go away. The fact of the assault was corroborated by the evidence of the Parsee Manockjee Dadabhoy, and by another Parsee named Pestonjee Dadabhoy. The defendant called several policemen to disprove the assault, who could negative any that they saw, no assault committed by the defendant in their presence. The defendant denied the charge ; but the assault having been proved to the satisfaction of his Worship, he was ordered to pay a fine to Her Majesty the Queen of rupees five.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan named Ameerbhoy Murdarbhoy, was convicted on the clearest evidence of fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, seventeen brass buckets, of the aggregate value of forty rupees, the property of one Sowliaram Dwarkajee. Both complainant and defendant are coppersmiths and the latter was a servant in the complainant's employ. The articles in question were given to him to polish. On cross-examining the defendant's own acknowledgment he had pledged them with a pawnbroker because he was ill, and had not since been able to relcem them from limbo. His Worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Furreed was placed at the bar on the 23rd instant charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to his wife, one Beegun Jaumun, on the 8th instant, by cutting and wounding her with a knife. The casecame up this day for further hearing on remand.

On Saturday last, the 23rd instant, the evidence of the prisoner's wife was taken, which is as follows :—I am the wife of the prisoner, who is a labourer. I live with him at Nagpada. I was married to the prisoner twelve months ago, and was then a widow. It was also his second marriage. On a Friday, a fortnight ago, at 3 o'clock in the morning, I got up to grind corn, when the prisoner objected to my getting up. He then got up himself, blew out the light, and sat down on my chest. I felt somethiug sharp touch my side ; on which I seized the prisoner by the hand and he dragged a knife through my fingers and hands and cut them. I called out and a sepoy and the neighbours came to my assistance. The prisoner was then taken into custody. This knife was found upon the floor, it was used in the house. After the prisoner had struck me with the knife he charged me with theft. I opened the door and he left in a rut out. The wound in my side bled a little. I was also slightly cut in the abdomen, but not through the skin. When the prisoner sat on my chest he said " I'll kill you." I was taken to the Hospital and was discharged three days since.

The additional evidence taken in this case to-day was that of a policeman named Ameer Ally Mosham Ali, and one Mashoo woman, the mother-in-law of the prisoner, and was corroborative of that of the prosecutrix ; with this difference, that the policeman deposed that the prisoner was also bleeding from a wound in his stomach when he arrested him, and which he acknowledged to have inflicted by himself. He took both the prisoner and his wife to the Jamsetjee Hospital, from whence they were discharged some days ago, the prosecutrix being first discharged.

The further examination of the case was adjourned for the evidence of the medical officer who attended on the prosecutrix when she was in the Hospital.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of this day's date, I read a letter signed by Mr. John Connon. I perfectly agree with Mr. Connon in everything he has stated, and I think it very unfair to the old shareholders in the Commercial Bank that they have not had the refusal of the new shares at what premium the Directors here might think fit to charge instead of sending them to London to be allotted at a paltry premium to people who have probably never been connected with the Bank. I may add, that at the meeting held the other day there were several of my friends present who did not understand Mr. Connon's proposition ; had it been explained to them in their own language they would have voted for it.

I trust Mr. Connon will be able to get up a general meeting of the shareholders to inquire more freely into what has been done. I write this letter at the request of several of my brother

NATIVE SHAREHOLDERS.

Bombay, 28th April.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The suggestion advanced in my last letter compels me to consideration of the most advantageous means of disposing of the several acres of land and the buildings which we have seen Government might be induced to part with.

The mode of carrying out a sale of so extensive a description is a matter for the consideration of men experienced in political economy ; all that I can say is, that it would be unprofitable to throw the whole of the property into the market at one time, and that it would neutralize all chances of improvement to sell it piecemeal to persons of various tastes,—probably in many cases to men who have no taste whatever,—for we shall be no nearer our cherished hopes of securing sanitary arrangement and architectural uniformity. But I certainly cannot understand why there are any parties to whom these advantages should not operate as forcibly with land-owners in this country, as it does with those in Europe. Example is all that is required : and as a fair start has already been made with the Elphinstone Circle, the difficulty of keeping it up may not be found insurmountable. Probably this might be settled by making it a condition of sale that each purchaser shall follow an approved design. As to the method of keeping up selling prices of the land and buildings this might be done by giving public notice that certain sales will take place at dates sufficiently separated to secure a re-action in the market.

To obtain the sanction of the Supreme Government, which unfortunately for the whole scheme directs a verdant optic on all improvements calling for outlay on this side of India, it must be distinctly shown not only that the State will not be involved in additional expenditure, but also that profits will accrue from the suggested change ; to this end it is necessary to have correct measurements taken, indeed without such data I fear that any calculation I might hazard would prove deceptive, and I reluctantly refrain from attempting it. Taking a glance however of house and house, and ground and ground—and such ground too as proximity to the mercantile centre will realize—I will venture to say at a guess that the disposable public property in the Fort, and between it and the native town no longer required for Military tactics, will more than cover the purchase of all the private land and buildings in Colaba, and leave a considerable surplus fund, which might be applied to the supply of new barracks, with heavy artillery, officers' and sepoys' quarters &c., necessary to convert Colaba into a purely Military Station, would be obtained.

It should be borne in mind that estimates have already been sanctioned for the erection at Carnac of a Grand Arsenal, Gun Carriage Department and Powder Manufactory, likewise for a European General Hospital in Bombay. I have already agreed in the hint that the Grant Buildings offer a readymade and in every respect, as to position and ventilation, a capital hospital, and the question now arises whether the usually ample estimates of the Public Works Department will not buy up the whole of this range and afford the invalid of to-day an equal chance of recovery as is held out to those years hence, for we have the good fortune to be ailing fifty years hence, for we shall not have a European General Hospital completed within this century if it is to be built under Governmental supervision. If the whole range is too large for the purposes of hospitals, still as military offices they will be invaluable, if it is simply for the convenience of griffins who are now obliged to seek the different offices as they would a needle in a bundle of hay. It will also be advantageous to young officers to enter at once on a military life instead of mixing with Civilians and acquiring extravagant habits and living beyond their means. The expense of rebuilding a new hospital, an arsenal and a carriage establishment cannot fairly be debited to any changes that have been recommended through your columns—their removal had already been decided on, all that is sought is by a more extended change so to separate the Civil from the Military portion of the community that each may fined ample room for his avocations.

SALUS POPULI.

SPORTING.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE first meeting of the Western India Turf Club was held on the 5th April, 1864, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at half-past 4 P. M.

The following gentlemen were present :—His Highness Aga Khan, General T. Tapp, C.B., Col. Dunsterville, Major Grant, Major Curtis, Captain Stevens, Messrs. Birch, Crawford, Scott, Kerr, Bell, Stewart, Leith, Arbuthnot, Verral, and Steward.

Mr. Birch having been requested to take the Chair, the HONORARY Secretary Bombay Races read the following paper :—

The want of a Club with its Head Quarters at Bombay to encourage Racing, to exercise a wholesome control over the Turf generally, and to assist up country Stewards in deciding questions has long been felt in this Presidency. It is needless to point out that Racing is an amusement particularly adapted to his country, offering as it does a pleasurable amusement to Native, European and Native inhabitants ; and allowing them to meet as it were on some common ground. The subject long mooted has at last reached a tangible form, and though the commence in a small way we trust that we shall obtain support throughout the Presidency as well as at its Head Quarters.

It remains only to be told what has as yet been done. After the Bombay Races of this year a meeting was held of the Stewards of the Races, owners of Horses and other persons interested, and the subject of the Western India Turf Club was discussed. A Committee was then duly appointed on the spot :—S. D. Birch, Esq., C.S. ; J. W. Hadow, Esq., C.S. ; W. Crawford, Esq. ; W. A. Kerr, Esq. ; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S. They after consultation determined that the best thing to be done would be to add 25 additional gentlemen to their number, thus making 30 gentlemen in all, and these thirty would then form the basis of the Club, and would be given a start, after which it must rise or fall according to its merits.

The thirty gentlemen as under have kindly agreed to join the Club, a special invitation to do so having been sent to each :—

1 The Hon. Michael Scott.	16 W. H. Havelock, Esq. C.S
2 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	17 E. P. Down, Esq., C.S.
3 His Highness Aga Khan.	18 G. Scott, Esq., C.S.
4 S. D. Birch, Esq., C.S.	19 J. R. Arthur, Esq., C.S.
5 S. Mansfield, Esq., C.S.	20 G. M. Stewart, Esq.
6 Brigadier G. Tapp, C.B.	21 W. A. Kerr, Esq.
7 Colonel Dunsterville.	22 Percy Leith, Esq.
8 Colonel Christie.	23 W. H. Crawford, Esq.
9 Colonel Wallace, R.A.	24 W. Cooper, Esq.
10 Major Grant.	25 H. Coke, Esq.
11 Major Curtis.	26 R. Bell, Esq.
12 Major Graves.	27 A. Verral, Esq.
13 Major Probyn.	28 W. Lamb, Esq.
14 Captain Stevens.	29 Fraser Hore, Esq.
15 J. W. Hadow, Esq., C.S.	30 F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.

We have now met for the first time to settle a few preliminary matters connected with the Club.

1st.—To sanction the Rules for the Club which will now be laid before the meeting, and to fix the amount of donation and annual subscription.

2nd.—To elect a President and four Stewards and a Secretary to manage and carry on the affairs of the Club.

3rd.—These being elected, to request them to undertake the work of preparing a set of Racing Rules for the use of the Western India Turf Club, and which I trust will, it is hoped, be generally used throughout the Presidency.

4th.—To request the President and Stewards also to take into consideration the point of not its necessary to provide some small but suitable accommodation for the present to hold the properties, etc. belonging to the Byculla Course Ballot Boxes, etc.

The Chairman then proposed to go over the Rules one by one, making any alterations that might appear to be required.

This was accordingly done, and the Rules passed and ordered to be printed.

The donation and subscription were fixed at Rs. 30 and 15 respectively.

The following gentlemen were then elected as President, Stewards and Secretary of the Club for the current year, viz :—S. D. Birch, Esq., Chairman ; Major Grant, Steward ; Scott Esq., C.S., Steward ; W. H. Crawford Esq., Steward ; A. Verral, Esq., Steward ; F. F. Arbuthnot, Secretary.

These gentlemen were than requested to bring out the Prospectus for the Bombay Races 1865 as soon as possible.

To frame a set of Racing Rules for the Western India Turf Club.

To take the question of acommodation into consideration.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

BENGAL.

THERE has been a domestic *esclandre* at Garden Reach. The ex-King of Oude had a difference with the principal light of his harem on the 17th. His Majesty insisted that she should remain under his roof and control. The lady declined, and the quarrel culminated in a general row, which required the assistance of the Police. The lady fled to her son's palace. His Majesty then sent three of his courtiers to report the matter to Major Herbert, who, being a sensible man, replied that he could not interfere between husband and wife but advised them strongly to make up matters amongst themselves.—*Englishman, April* 20.

MADRAS.

CIRCULAR.—The proprietors of the *Athenæum and Statesman*, and those of the *Daily News*, beg to inform their respective subscribers, that an amalgamation has just been effected between the two journals. On Monday next, the 25th April, will appear the first issue of the joint paper, under the title of the *Athenæum and Daily News*. Arrangements have been made to combine in one staff the services of all who have hitherto contributed to the two papers, and the proprietors of the *Athenæum and Daily News* therefore have every reason to hopethat their subscribers will not regret the change. Those who are already on the *Daily News'* list, and who may have also paid in advance for the *Athenæum and Statesman*, can have their subscription to the *Athenæum and Statesman* from April 25th, returned, on application at the Office of Messrs. Pharoah and Co.

All communications to be addressed to the Office of the *Athenæum and Daily News*, Popham House, Black Town.—*Athenæum and Statesman, April* 23.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

OUR Hyderabad correspondent recently alluded to the possibility of Colonel Barrow being appointed Resident at the Nizam's court, in the event of Mr. Yule going into Council. Should the choice fall on him, we have been led to think that the Viceroy's confidence in deputing him as his representative, will not be misplaced. Colonel Barrow has many points in his favour. He evinced considerable activity and spirit and did excellent service during the mutinies. He organized a body of volunteer cavalry, led them in person, and was frequently engaged in hand to hand conflicts with the enemy, when Sir Henry Havelock and his brave band were fighting their way against "tremendous odds," in the advance to the relief of Lucknow. After taking part in that bold and perilous achievement, Colonel Barrow made himself generally useful in aiding in the operations that were being carried on in and about the Baillie Guard, till the second relief under Sir Colin Campbell, the late Lord Clyde. Eventually, when Lucknow was re-captured, and tranquility restored to some extent, the Colonel was appointed Special Commissioner, to scrutinise and settle various intricate and troublesome cases both of law and revenue, that involved more than ordinary labor ; and also in awarding compensation to parties who suffered by the loss of property in Oudh.

At a subsequent period, Colonel Barrow filled the post of Inspector General of Police, when he introduced many salutary reforms in the organisation of the Irish force in general, and the city constabulary in particular. While holding this post, he officiated as Chief Commissioner during the absence of the incumbent at Simla for three months. He afterwards went as officiating Commissioner of Khyrabad, and has now charge of the important Lucknow Division with its multifarious and onerous duties. His services there are we believe highly appreciated by all classes of the community, and he is very popular for the suavity of his manner and the obliging nature of his disposition.

Among other of the local conjectures Major Keatinge's name is also mentioned by our correspondent. We do not know much of that officer in these parts, beyond his being an able, upright, and energetic man, and one who acquired the Victoria Cross with distinction, and wears the decoration with a just sense of pride for the distinguished manner in which it was won. He was, if he be not still, the Political Agent in Kattywar, where his firmness in refraining from attempting the evils of corruption, were in a great measure crowned with success. We gather from a Bombay paper on our file that, about a year ago, Major Keatinge suspended from office four of the principal natives on his establishment on serious charges of misconduct. He had to "contend single-handed with a combination of the best organised, wealthiest, and least scrupulous villains, in India—men who had been trading in injustice, fattening on the miseries of many thousands of people, blinding Englishmen to wrongs, which but for the prestige of the English name, the people could not bring home," &c.

A very Hercules certainly in clearing the Augean stable. One possessing such energy and determination is equal to any thing or to any crisis ; and although we do not think that Hyderabad quite needs a man of exactly Major Keatinge's character, yet his presence at the place would obviously many evils and be the means of bringing about various reforms that are sadly needed, even there. No native court is free from corruption, of that we are painfully aware, and the British Resident who can by his aid or advice, eradicate it's concomitant evils, root and branch, will well deserve the gratitude of the people and the thanks of the Government.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 23.

THE TANNA MURDER CASE.

(*From the Poona Observer, April* 26.)

THE "Times of India," the now recognised defender of government officials when attacked by the criticisms of the press, publishes an editorial in defence of Mr. Gonne, the Judge of the Concan, who it will be remembered was illegally appointed to that office not having received the sanction of the government of India, and whose Acts in that capacity have consequently had to be legalised by a special Act of the Legislature, which was the bill which was introduced and hurried through the Council by Mr. Anderson—the same gentleman who as Secretary to the government of Bombay had recommended Mr. Gonne to his illegal promotion.

We do not feel called upon to reprint our contemporary's remarks, because as we have said, they are addressed solely to the defence of Mr. Gonne, whom we never attacked, and who may for all we know have acted all his life with the innocence of a child. If the Government of Bombay, all his member of Council, all his law advisers, and all his secretaries, were ignorant that the previous sanction of the Governor General was required to make Mr. Gonne's appointment legal, it is not surprising that Mr. Gonne himself should have shared this ignorance. We may however venture to say that we think it is rather to be wished that the regulations of government were a little less abstruse, and a little better known to those who are called upon to administer them.

The point in this case which causes us uneasiness is one quite unconnected with Mr. Gonne's share of responsibility ; and it is this. It strikes us as in proper and not in accordance with the usual equable course of the administration of British justice that a man should be condemned to death for a special act of the legislature before without any legal trial whatever. This is, without any exaggeration or misrepresentation, literally and exactly the case with one individual whom Mr. Gonne in the innocence of his heart, and without knowing that he had no more authority in the matter than the peon who stood behind his chair—undertook to sentence to death, a person who was doubtless a regularly constituted, however, humble, officer of government— condemned to be hanged on a charge of murder, into which he, Mr. Gonne, never had any sort of authority to enquire. This man has never had a trial, and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay declared as much in plain and unequivocal turns. By what right, then, is he to be put to death ? By no right whatever, other than the retrospective action of a special law, passed by half a dozen gentlemen a thousand miles off not one of them ever heard of the case, and introduced and managed by one of them who had got into a scrape by making an illegal appointment, and now wished to get out of it quietly ; and did so by proposing a special law to hang a man without the ingenuity of the Bombay lawyers to alter the facts of the case, which are accurately and precisely as we have described them.

The conduct of the Legislative Council was unconstitutional and improper to begin with ; it is a legislature, not a judicial, assembly. But if the members of it did think proper to turn themselves into a court of justice, the least they could do was to give a fair trial to the persons whom they were condemning to death or imprisonment. They should have had all the prisoners condemned by Mr. Gonne brought round to Calcutta, and all the witnesses, and Mr. Gonne himself ; and having gone minutely into the evidence of every case particularly, they would then have been in position to say, which they are not now that these men, though sentenced by a tribunal constituted in a most exceptional manner, were at any rate not condemned without a trial. As it is, they have, passed a law subjecting a number of individuals to various penalties, in the dark, as to the cases of the parties concerned, and in entire ignorance of all the circumstances of every case, except only the one circumstance common to all, of which they were carefully informed, namely that not one of these prisoners had ever had a trial.

This is not all. When the High Court of Judicature at Bombay had decided that these men had not been legally tried we ask on whose authority were they incarcerated any longer ? They should have been let go ; but instead of this they were kept six months in confinement waiting for Mr. Anderson to introduce his bill of pains and penalties against them into the Calcutta Legislative, and for the Calcutta Legislative to pass it (which must have been from the beginning a matter of the most critical uncertainty, and we cannot understand their passing it at all, unless they were all asleep) and for the Governor General to assent to it. For six months these men were kept shut up, in expectation of the happy moment which should make their shutting up lawful. Suppose the Council had not passed Mr. Anderson's bill, or the Governor General had not assented to it ; where would the government of Bombay have been then ? It is quite clear that if it was lawful for them to shut up these prisoners, and particularly the one whom Mr. Gonne had capitally sentenced, it would have been equally unlawful to hang them, and this would by no means conduce to the prosperity of the stock-broking community. Still the Stock Exchange has a very positive, though rather vague, morality of its own. So far as we can discover, it is considered quite venial in a promoter who is not a director to be a Bull, even to a considerable amount ; but a board of directors must not buy a share, and such transactions, even by individual directors, are not thought quite right by the severer casuists of the Exchange. The relations and friends, and even the partners, of directors may however, indulge themselves in purchasing to a reasonable extent, without any slur upon their integrity. As for the Bears, anybody may be one, provided there is no combination to drive the unlucky shares to a discount. Some impatient moralist may explain that this is nothing but rigging the Market, but this is a great mistake. So long as the Bulls keep decently clear of the restrictions we have mentioned—and, above all, limit their transactions to a moderate amount—the process is described, not as a rig, but by the less opprobrious terms of "making a market," "sustaining a market," or "supporting the market ;" and if any enthusiastic inventor were to consult a broker on the prospect of bringing out a company for the working of the most wonderful discovery that the world had seen, he would probably be made to understand that the chances would be greatly improved if he would consent to risk a small portion of his expected gains in making and sustaining the market. All this is quite matter of course, but it is obviously possible for Bulls who are in the confidence of the directors to buy very largely, and then for the directors to allot nearly all their shares to themselves and their friends, and so render it almost impossible for the Bears to fulfil their contracts, and compel them to pay any amount of premium which the fortunate allottees may be disposed to ask. When this happens, the proceeding is recognised as a rig, and many persons will remember a magnificent example of the operation some time since which resulted in the offending company being fairly hooted out of the pure precincts of the Stock Exchange. Ordinarily, however, when the market has been supported with unusual vigour, so as to force the shares to a considerable premium and to secure abundant applications, astute directors contrive to avert a general outcry by selling or allotting a sufficient number of shares to the public to enable the Bears to complete their contracts, though not without heavy losses. If this precaution of "easing the market," as it is termed is not taken, the danger that the Committee of the Stock Exchange may interfere to compel the fraudulent promoters to do the honourable thing and refuse to grant a settling-day at all.

During the last week the Committee have been engaged in investigating one of these nice cases, in order to decide whether the market had been rigged or only supported, and whether the Australian and Eastern Navigation Company was entitled to a settling-day. The decision was adverse to the company, and the grounds of the accusation and defence are very instructive as to the principles by which operations of this kind are supposed to be governed. The company seems to have been formed to absord wholly or in part certain rival lines of steamers, known as the Black Ball, Eagle, and White Star packets, running from Liverpool to Australia. Each of the constituent firms was represented on the Board of the company. The Committee in their judgment state that the company was announced with 40,000 shares, that five of the directors bought 16,630 shares in the market during the allotment, that about 6,000 more were br

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 19, *Undine*, Offerdinger, from Hamburgh 16th Nov.; *Silvia*, Cato, from Liverpool 14th Nov., touched at Falmouth 12th Dec.; *Akbar*, Frazer, from London 14th Oct., touched at Madras 13th April; *Duke of Northumberland*, Browne, from Marseilles 15th Nov.; Sydney, Melville, from Cochin 6th April, touched at Madras 13th April, and Bimlipatam 16th; *Alphee, City of Canton*, and *Ally*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 22, Ship *Queen of the North*, W. Forsyth, from Calingapatam 7th April; Barque *Helen Wallace*, T. Stanton, from Coconada 10th April; American Ship *Osborne Howes*; C. Pray, from Boston 20th January; Ship *Queen of Ava*, Williamson, from Sunderland 27th November; Barque *Robert Barbour*, A. Erskin, from Liverpool 15th December; Steamer *India*, G. Greig, from Calcutta and Northern Ports 21st April.

DEPARTURE.—April 23, Screw Steamer *Hydaspes*, Foster, to London via the Cape.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	363
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.		
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	20 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	70 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	6 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	120	.....	99 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	41 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	360 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			[nominal.
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Franjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	150.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p.share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Ooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 95 pm.
Bombay Wardage Company	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co....	250	.....	200 p. ct. nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	}	95¼
" Loan 1842-43 ...		
" Loan 1854-55 ...		
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	"	10
Spanish Dollars... ...	"	210
Carolus.....	"	290
Mexican Dollars.....	"	290
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (26th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	570 to 585
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	590 to 610
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 615
New Comrawutlee	"	535 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	520 to 525
New Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	510 to 515
New Poratchee	"	530 to 535
New Accola	"	545 to 550
New Mangalore	"	530 to 535
New Hinghinngant	"	625 to 630

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt

Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32.
Niger	"	33 to 34.
	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton ....£2 Os. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton	
	Readyships...£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. "	
	Not ready ....No offers.	
	Seeds ....£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
London	Cotton .....£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
	Seeds ....£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee .....£2 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. "	
	Cases .....£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.	
To China	} No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back ...	Rs. 17 to 18	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 9th April 1864.	From 10th to 19th Apr. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	10,086	1,560	11,602
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
" 1863-64	2,130	42	2,172

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 19th Apr. 1864.	From 20th to 26th Apr. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	...	12	*45,455
" 1863-64...	8,662½	1,023	13	9,685½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	...	½	½	*4,410½
" 1863-64...	2,055½	24	½	2,079½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 19th Apr. 1864.	From 20th to 26th Apr. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	44,990	44	45,003½	451½
" 1863-64...	6,771½	73½	7,329	2,156½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	4,353½	2	4,354½	156
" 1863-64...	1,650½	62½	1,743	336½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 20TH TO 26TH APRIL 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	24
Per Steamer *Orissa*	4
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	311
Per Steamer *Orient*	507
Purchased by Government.....	2
Total...	826½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. P. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 27th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. of LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. "
Sight.....2s. 0⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2.66 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ,, 2.61 ,, ,,
Sight.....,, 2.55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou t or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit in the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or name should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLIBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

On Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe generally and at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¼d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, ithout charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe... ..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an

do. 9 do. 5½ do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 4 do. 4½ do.
do. 3 do. 4 do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 2 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Commission on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA. Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Sandhurst Buildings, Esplanade.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India,—Bombay, Kurrachee and Lahore, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 1d.
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0¾d.
,, 2 ,, 2s. 0½d.
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0¼d.
,, on Demand 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per ann.
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Ones in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2⅝.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
Thos. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of..... £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest..... ,, 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds..... ,, 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed..... ,, 20,000

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room.

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 ,, ,, Madapollam.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
700 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
A few Bales Twist, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c. CONNECTED WITH NO. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Symes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1¼ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular Saw, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, and Drills, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick